

# Overlooked model uncertainties may misinform forest management strategies

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Forests play a major role in mitigating climate change. Maintaining them requires robust forecasts to guide management. Yet, current projections are highly variable due to their reliance on layered models. Identifying sources of this variability—whether it comes from differences in either emissions scenarios, climate models or ecological models—would aid decision makers and forests managers. To this end, we compared forecasts for European forests across 1,350 combinations of ecological models spanning a gradient from mechanistic models to correlative models as well as climate scenarios, and found that differences between ecological models were the largest source of uncertainty (40 to 64%), surpassing differences between climate models and emission scenarios (e.g., SSP2 vs. SSP5). Despite these large uncertainties, we identified areas with relatively consistent projections where immediate management action could be taken. We also identified areas where diversified and more risk-averse strategies could be beneficial until ecological forecasting improves. Our results point to current limitations of ecological forecasting methods that hinder decision-making but also demonstrate that considering the different sources of uncertainty can improve decision-making today.

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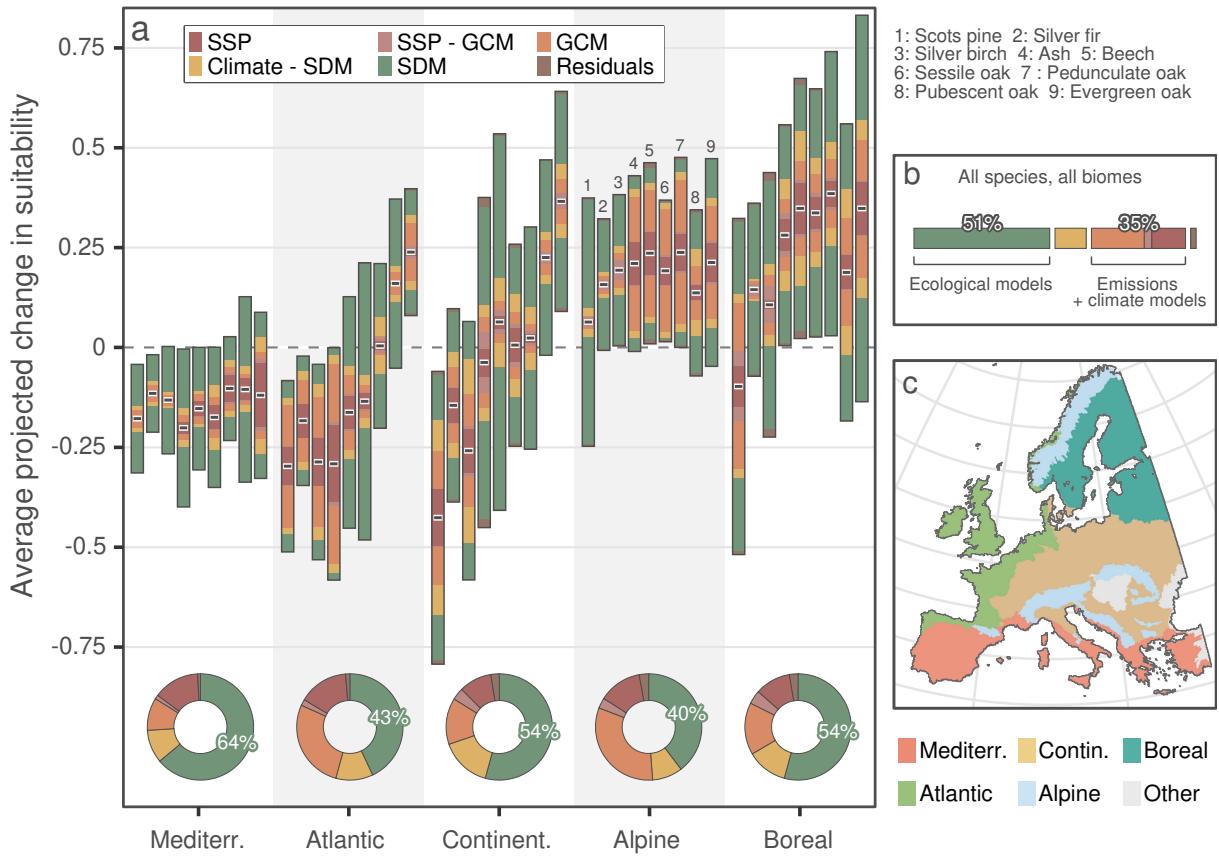
## 1 Main

2 Forests are key to climate change mitigation policies and achieving carbon neutrality<sup>1,2</sup>. In  
3 Europe, where summer temperatures are rising faster than anywhere on Earth<sup>3</sup>, some forests  
4 are already becoming net CO<sub>2</sub> sources<sup>4,5</sup>. This transition is driven by unprecedented pulses of  
5 tree mortality<sup>6</sup>, due to an increase in burned areas<sup>7,8</sup>, and an increased frequency in pest- and  
6 drought-induced dieback<sup>5,9,10</sup>.

7 Minimizing these threats requires forecasts of future distribution of tree species to aid for-  
8 est management under climate change. Species shifts are expected to have a major impact on  
9 timber production and on the forest economic sector<sup>11,12</sup>. To preserve the socio-economic func-  
10 tions of forests, managers need to know whether the current species will tolerate future climatic  
11 conditions, whether they can rely on natural regeneration, or whether they should consider new  
12 species opportunities. Despite progress in tree species distribution models, their practical rele-  
13 vance for forest management is still limited because models provide highly divergent projections  
14 of species distribution<sup>13–16</sup>.

15 Divergent forecasts are driven often by the underlying approach of the model, from correlative  
16 to more mechanistic. It remains unclear under which conditions one approach is more reliable  
17 than another<sup>17</sup>, but most projections still rely on a limited set of models<sup>18,11,12,19</sup>. This masks  
18 potentially significant uncertainties and ultimately increases the risk of supporting incorrect  
19 policy and management decisions<sup>20</sup>.

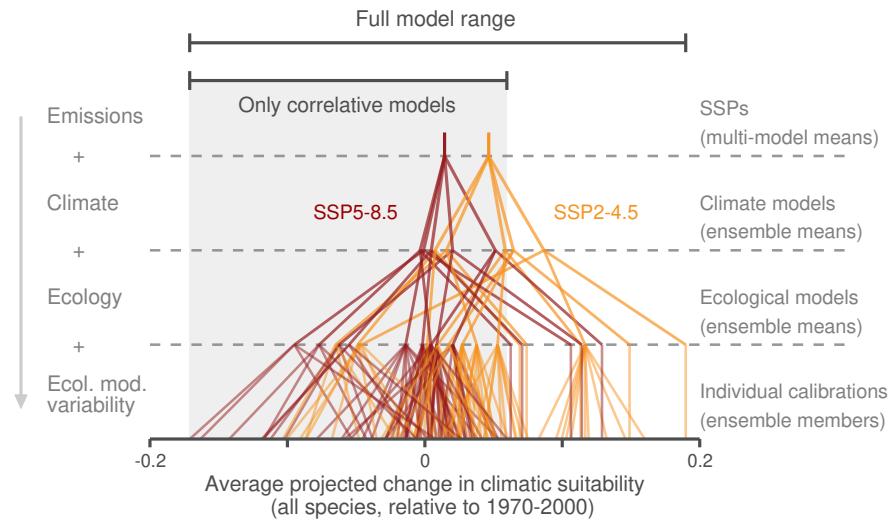
20 Gaining a better understanding of where uncertainties originate and how they relate con-  
21 tributes to incorporating the current reality of uncertain forecasts into decision making<sup>21–24</sup>.  
22 Current projections of tree distributions compound several layers of uncertainty, climatological,  
23 biological, socioeconomic, and model-based. If most of the variation across species range shift



**Figure 1: Ecological models represent the main source of uncertainty in future projections of species climatic suitability across European biomes (2080–2100).** Level of uncertainty associated with projected changes in suitability relative to the historical period (1970–2000). **(a)** for each species within biome and **(b)** across all species and biomes. The five main European biomes are represented in **(c)**. Five uncertainty sources are distinguished: (i) the future scenario (SSP), (ii) the climate model used to generate the climate projections (GCM), (iii) the interactions between the SPP and the GCM, (iv) the species distribution modeling method (SDM), and (v) the interactions between SDM and climate projections (both GCMs and SSPs). For each species, the black line represents the mean projection, across all GCMs, SSPs, and SDMs. 90% uncertainty ranges were calculated additively and symmetrically around the mean.

projections is due to ecological models, even more than global emissions scenarios, it becomes critical to encompass a wide range of ecological models. Failing to do so could lead to overly confident predictions about which species will or will not be able to survive in future climates, ultimately leading to counterproductive or even detrimental forest management decisions.

To provide a complete picture of both the threats and opportunities for forests, we combined more than 1350 projections from models of forest tree species distributions from 1970 to 2100, at a  $0.1^\circ$  spatial resolution. We incorporated a range of ecological models, process-based, correlative and ‘hybrid’ models. We also considered a range of climate model predictions, using 5 global climate models with different climate sensitivities, and two emissions (‘forcing’) scenarios, resulting in a set of 10 future climatic conditions. Projections were performed for nine species of trees, both broadleaf and needleleaf, adapted to various climatic conditions throughout Europe and representing two-thirds of Europe’s forested area (Supplementary Figure 1). Including the different sources of variability in the projections allowed us to quantify the contribution of each source to the total variation between the projections.



**Figure 2: Considering a broad range of models provides a more comprehensive view of possible futures.** This figure illustrates the average change in suitability across all species and all biomes, with the hierarchical contribution of each source of uncertainty. The top of each cascade represents the overall average change in suitability for each Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP). The level below shows the ensemble mean for each climate model (5 branches per SSP, corresponding to the 5 GCMs considered here), averaged across multiple ecological models. The next level represents the contribution of each ecological modeling approach (mechanistic, hybrid, and correlative, 3 branches per GCM). The final level displays the variations within each approach (e.g., different parameter calibrations or statistical algorithms), although for mechanistic models only a single calibration was available. This figure was inspired by the Figure 1.15 in IPCC, 2021: Chapter 1.

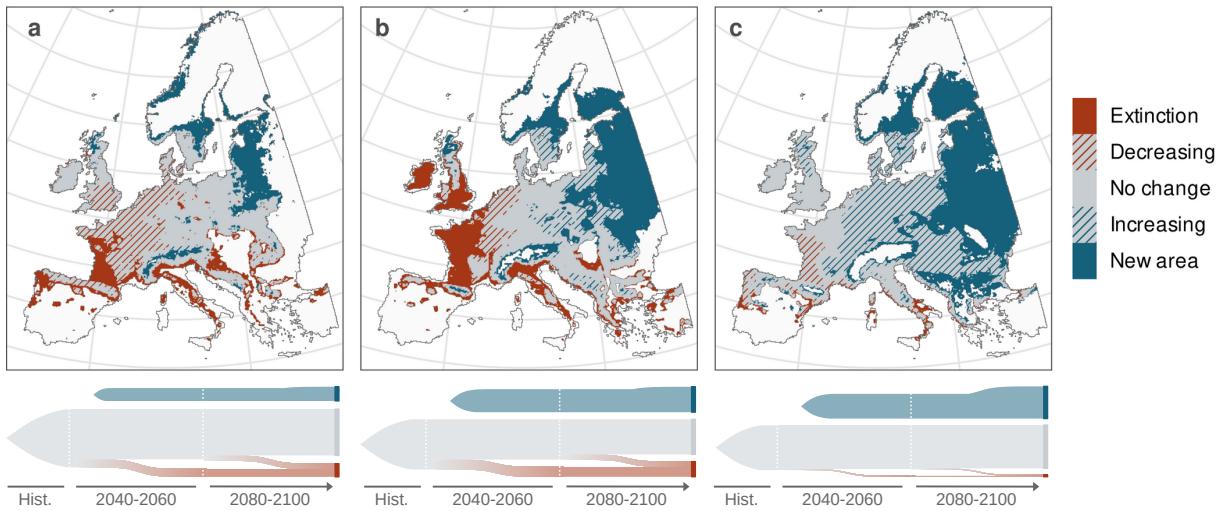
## 38 Results and discussion

39 Differences between ecological models consistently explained more variation than vastly different  
 40 climate trajectories. We found that the choice of the ecological model explained 51% of the un-  
 41 certainty in species range shift across species and biomes, while the choice in the socio-economic  
 42 pathway explained 35% of the uncertainty (Figure 1). In the driest biome, the Mediterranean  
 43 region, a consistent decline in suitability was observed for all species. The Atlantic and Continen-  
 44 tal biomes showed conflicting and generally non-significant trends, making conclusions difficult  
 45 (Figure 1). The example of sessile oak in the Atlantic region, where this species represents an  
 46 important cultural and economic value, illustrates this clearly: more than 80% of the uncertainty  
 47 in the projections is due to variations among the ecological models.

## 48 Mechanistic to correlative models contribute to high uncertainty...

49 Accounting for more diverse ecological models led to a wider range of predicted changes in  
 50 suitability. Figure 2 shows that—on average across all species—correlative models alone offer a  
 51 restricted view, whereas much of the variability arises at the ecological level (models and their  
 52 parameters). This strong divergence between ecological models reveals the persistent gaps in our  
 53 understanding of species responses to climate change. Considering only correlative models would  
 54 have led to an overestimation of the contribution of climate projections (forcing scenarios, climate  
 55 models, and their two-way interaction) to the total projection uncertainty in all regions, except  
 56 the Mediterranean. In particular, divergence between climate models would have appeared to  
 57 contribute as much as ecological models to projection uncertainty (on average, 36.6% and 37.5%,  
 58 respectively, Supplementary Figure 2).

59 Using a comprehensive set of models, from correlative to mechanistic, avoids the specific  
 60 biases inherent in some modeling approaches. Our results revealed that models calibrated using  
 61 current species range data (correlative and hybrid) consistently predict greater extinction risks



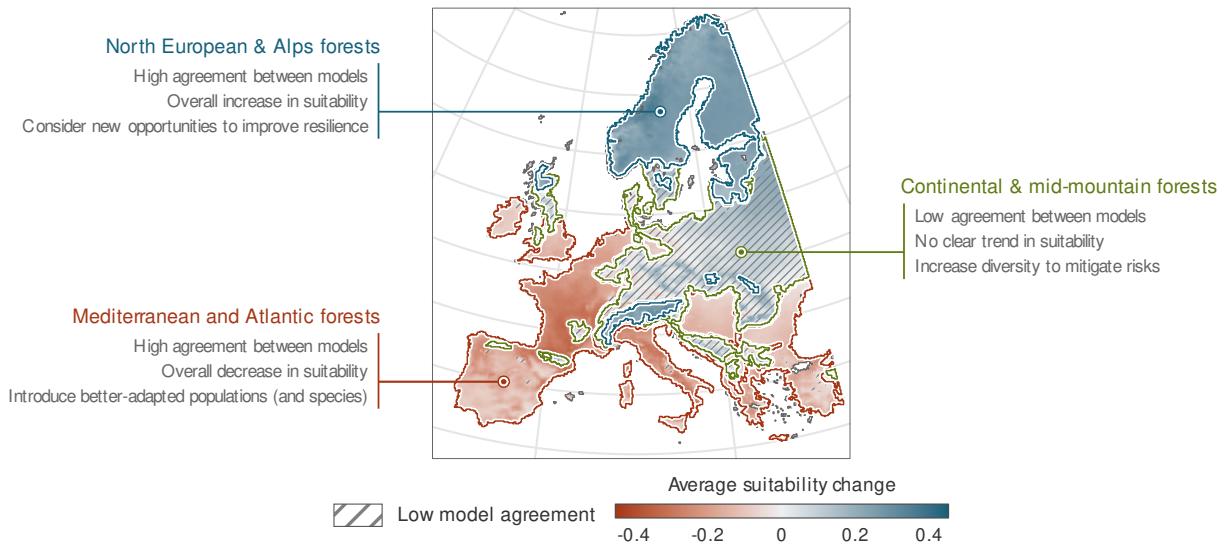
**Figure 3: Models build on current species range data project higher extinctions.** This figure illustrates the average projection of beech distribution under scenario SSP2-4.5, for each of the 3 ecological modeling approaches considered here: **(a)** correlative, **(b)** hybrid and **(c)** mechanistic models. The upper maps show the projected change in beech distribution for 2080–2100, relative to its historical distribution (1970–2000). The lower Sankey diagrams illustrate the temporal dynamics of beech distribution, from its historical distributions to projected distributions for 2040–2060 and 2080–2100. At each time interval, the width of the flows is proportional to the spatial extent where the species has gone extinct, persists, or could expand.

than mechanistic models calibrated using experimental data (Figure 3). Current distribution data may capture only a portion of the climatic niche of a species, underestimating the range of conditions where it could survive<sup>25,26</sup>.

These discrepancies between models can significantly alter country-level projections and impact national strategies derived from them. Beech provides a case example. By the end of the 21st century, beech is predicted to decrease in suitability of -0.19 ( $\pm 0.14$ , Supplementary Table 1) in its historical distribution based on species distribution models calibrated with current species distribution data, leading to an average loss of 30.5% of its distribution (Figure 3). However, a broader range of models results in a different conclusion, that is a lower net loss in beech's area ( $-0.028 \pm 0.17$ ). Relying on a narrow set of models provides an incomplete picture<sup>20</sup> and can bias decisions towards intensive intervention strategies, such as the introduction of species outside of their native range.

#### Forest management strategies in an uncertain world

Our ensemble of model results sheds light on areas with relatively consistent projections and, therefore, where actions for adaptation could be decided with higher confidence (Figure 4). For example, around the Mediterranean Basin, models consistently predicted less favorable climatic conditions for all species considered. In areas where most species are threatened, forest managers may thus consider introducing more heat- and drought-tolerant species. Along the Atlantic margin, the suitability of most species is also projected to decrease, except for the two Mediterranean species—pubescent and evergreen oaks—which may naturally replace less adapted temperate species such as beech<sup>27</sup>. Mechanistic model projections are less pessimistic for deciduous oaks and beech (Figure 3), suggesting that these species might cope with climate change if managers adopt certain adaptive management actions. For example, decreasing stand density to limit competition for water could support their long-term survival to drought events<sup>28</sup>. Additionally, if the existing standing genetic variation is maintained and promoted by forest managers, better-adapted genetic material could survive and be used in genetic enrichment plans<sup>29</sup>. Finally, climatic suitability was projected to increase in boreal biomes in Scandinavian and Baltic



**Figure 4: Accounting for uncertainties supports evidence-based forest management.** Our framework allows to identify 3 areas that differ in terms of uncertainty levels, future climate risks and levers of action to address them. The map shows the average suitability change across all climate models, all ecological models and all species. Dashed areas highlight regions where the three types of ecological models (mechanistic, hybrid and correlative) do not agree on the sign of suitability change.

countries (Figure 4). These include Finland and Sweden, two very important forest countries in terms of wood stock, added value, and forest-based workforce [CITE]. Forests in these regions are dominated by two conifer species, Scots pine and Norway spruce, which have been favoured for decades for commercial reasons. Insufficient experimental data prevented us from making mechanistic model projections for spruce, but uncertainty for Scots pine future suitability was very high. Models consistently project that temperate deciduous trees will become more competitive at the northern margin of their range (Figure 3), and extending growing seasons could offer an opportunity to convert pure coniferous stands into mixed forest to increase their resilience<sup>30</sup>.

Our framework also identified regions of high uncertainty, highlighting where diversification strategies are most required. A large part of the Continental biome exhibits less clear trends (Figure 4), as well as mountainous regions at the transition between Mediterranean and Continental/Atlantic climates (Pyrenees, Massif Central, Balkans). A key lever of management action in this region would thus be the diversification of tree species, as well as increasing genetic diversity within populations, to mitigate the risks associated with uncertain future conditions<sup>31-34</sup>. Promoting uneven-aged stands could also enhance forest stability by improving structural complexity and buffering against climate extremes<sup>35,36</sup>.

Even in these highly uncertain regions our results still highlight some smaller zones of consistency. Models agree on a lower suitability for Scots pines (with uncertainty driven more by climatic models and scenarios, 45.7%, than by ecological models, 30.8%), which is the dominant species in more than 30% of forests (Supplementary Figure 1) and a commercially very important species in several countries of Central Europe [cite]. Projections also suggest that temperate deciduous species (e.g. beech, deciduous oaks) will be less affected by climate change, despite high uncertainties due to high divergence among ecological models that account for 45.7 and 75.4% of the total uncertainty respectively. Together, these findings contribute to a more complete view of both the threats and opportunities facing forests in Europe, and highlight regions where policies have to be carefully tailored to effectively address all uncertainties.

115 **Advancing on two fronts: move forward with uncertainty while aiming to reduce it**  
116 **by improving ecological models**

117 The large uncertainties we found clearly raise questions about the robustness of existing projec-  
118 tions and highlight that further advances are necessary to provide the most useful projections for  
119 managers and policy makers. Correlative models are becoming more mechanistic by integrating  
120 experimental data<sup>37</sup>—yet, with some caution<sup>38</sup>. Combining deep learning with process-based  
121 models offers a promising approach to improve climate predictions<sup>39</sup>, with a lower computa-  
122 tional cost that could facilitate a more comprehensive estimation of uncertainties. These break-  
123 throughs are enhancing our ability to obtain more robust ecological and climatological forecasts,  
124 and could in turn reveal new adaptive pathways for forest management. However, these im-  
125 provements should not prevent us from providing a better framework to identify uncertainty in  
126 projections that can guide management, such as the framework we present here.

127 The implications of our results extend beyond European forests. Mechanistic models have  
128 also been developed for North America and Asia<sup>40,41</sup>. Their projections could be systematically  
129 integrated in a comprehensive framework such as ours, alongside correlative model projections.  
130 Such continental-scale uncertainty assessment—going beyond regional analyses<sup>42</sup>—would pro-  
131 vide more robust guidance for forest management. This is particularly critical in countries where  
132 forests are managed at a broader scale than in Europe—such as the United States—and where  
133 it could thus be easier to incorporate uncertainty into large-scale decision making.

134 Given the rapid pace of climate change, rather than debating over which modeling approach  
135 to favor, efforts should focus on bridging diverse methodologies to generate practical insights and  
136 support evidence-based decision making. Ultimately, as scientists, we need to be transparent  
137 about projection uncertainties if we expect forest managers to acknowledge and integrate them<sup>22</sup>.  
138 This is how ecological modeling can become truly relevant to decision making in the context of  
139 climate change.

140 **Methods**

141 **Species distribution models**

142 We sought to encompass a broad diversity of species distribution models by including three  
143 different approaches: correlative models, mechanistic models and hybrid models (i.e. mechastic  
144 models calibrated like correlative models<sup>43</sup>).

145 For the correlative approach, we selected four well-established models<sup>44</sup>: GLM with lasso  
146 regularization, GAM, BRT, and down-sampled Random Forest. For the mechanistic approach,  
147 we used the process-based model PHENOFIT. The model has been validated for several North  
148 American and European species, either in historical or Holocene climatic conditions<sup>40,45–47,17</sup>.  
149 For the hybrid approach, we calibrated PHENOFIT using the same species occurrence data as  
150 correlative models<sup>43</sup>. We optimized the parameters of the model using the covariance matrix  
151 adaptation evolution strategy<sup>48</sup>.

152 **Climate projections**

153 Future simulations were run with the last Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6  
154 (CMIP6) climate projections, for 5 global climate models (GCMs) and 2 shared socio-economic  
155 pathways (SSPs). We used model projections that were downscaled to a 0.1° resolution with a  
156 statistical trend-preserving method (the cumulative distribution function transform), using the  
157 ERA5-Land reanalysis as a reference observational dataset between 1981 and 2010<sup>49</sup>. We used  
158 the projections of five GCMs considered as good representatives of the full CMIP6 ensemble<sup>49</sup> :  
159 GFDL-ESM4<sup>50</sup>, IPSL-CM6A-LR<sup>51</sup>, MPI-ESM1-2-HR<sup>52</sup>, MRI-ESM2-0<sup>53</sup> and UKESM1-0-LL<sup>54</sup>.

160 **Uncertainty partitioning**

161 Our approach was inspired by the partitioning of uncertainties in climate projections initially de-  
162 veloped by Hawkins and Sutton<sup>55,56</sup>, which was subsequently enhanced with additional method-  
163 ologies<sup>57,58</sup>. Rather than using a simple variance decomposition approach, we perform an  
164 ANOVA-based variance decomposition to also estimate the importance of the two-way inter-  
165 action effects. All analyses were performed in R<sup>59</sup>.

166 Across all species, we partitioned three sources of uncertainty: the climate projection un-  
167 certainty related to the different GCMs, SSPs, and their interaction, the species distribution  
168 modeling uncertainty related to the different SDMs. We also considered the interactions be-  
169 tween SDMs and climate projections (GCMs and SSPs). For each year, the suitability of a cell  
170 was considered as a 21-year moving average suitability (e.g. 2040-2060 for the year 2050). We  
171 then computed the difference of suitability with the historical suitability (c1970-2000). For each  
172 GCM and each SSP, when multiple SDM projections were simulated within the same SDM ap-  
173 proach (e.g. multiple algorithms for correlative approach), we kept one ensemble per approach.  
174 For each year  $t$ , we then applied a linear ANOVA to calculate the sums of squares attributable  
175 to each uncertainty source:

$$SS_{tot} = SS_{GCM} + SS_{SSP} + SS_{GCM:SSP} + SS_{SDM} + SS_{SDM:GCM} + SS_{SDM:SSP} + SS_{residuals}$$

176 We then computed 90% uncertainty ranges additively and symmetrically around the mean  
177 projection (across all GCMs, SSPs, SDMs), e.g. for SDM uncertainty:  $\pm 1.645 * \sigma * \frac{SS_{SDM}}{SS_{tot}}$ .

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